## Before the COPYRIGHT ROYALTY JUDGES Washington, D.C.

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IN THE MATTER OF:

: Docket No.

: 2012-6 CRB CD 2004-

Distribution of the 2004-: 2009 (PHASE II)

2009 Cable Royalty Funds :

:

IN THE MATTER OF:

: Docket No.

Distribution of the 1999- : 2012-7 CRB SD 1999-

2009 Satellite Royalty : 2009 (PHASE II)

Funds

:

VOLUME II

Tuesday,

April 14, 2015

Room LM-408
Madison Building
Library of Congress

101 Independence Avenue, S.W.

Washington, D.C.

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing, pursuant to notice, at 9:10 a.m.

**BEFORE:** 

THE HONORABLE SUZANNE M. BARNETT, Copyright Royalty Judge

THE HONORABLE JESSE FEDER,

Copyright Royalty Judge

THE HONORABLE DAVID R. STRICKLER, Copyright Royalty Judge

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1	a lot of industries or segments of an industry
2	that's in its infancy, I think there was a lot
3	more negotiating at the local basis the
4	retransmission phenomenon was going through its
5	infancy.
6	JUDGE FEDER: Okay. Thank you very
7	much.
8	JUDGE BARNETT: Any follow-up?
9	VOICES: Nothing.
10	JUDGE BARNETT: Okay. Thank you Mr.
11	Sanders. You may step down.
12	MR. MACLEAN: Your Honor, the SDC
13	calls Toby Berlin.
14	Whereupon,
15	TOBY BERLIN
16	was called as a witness and, after having been
17	first duly sworn, was examined and testified as
18	follows:
19	JUDGE BARNETT: Please be seated.
20	DIRECT EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. MACLEAN:
22	Q Good morning, Ms. Berlin.

A	Ηi
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Q As you know, I'm Matthew Maclean. I represent the Settling Devotional Claimants.

Could you please introduce to your judges, starting with the spelling of your first and last name?

A Sure. It's Toby, T-O-B-Y, Berlin, B-E-R-L-I-N. I have an undergraduate degree in Business from the University of Miami, and a law degree from Southwestern University of Law in Los Angeles.

I had a stint in a large casino and a stint in a theatrical agency, and now I'm -- from October of '98 through July of 2013, I was at DirecTV, where I was a vice president of Programming Acquisitions. My responsibilities were general entertainment, Spanish, International, Adult, Audio Music, Airborne, which were airlines.

When DirecTV got the right to do local to local, I handled all of those deals, which was about 143 DMAs. I also started their pay-per-

view business, and finally I was the founder and president of the Women's Group called the Women's Leadership Exchange. In all of those areas, I did the content acquisition deals.

Since July 2013, I have my own consulting business called School of Toby, and I do pretty much the same thing. Content acquisition deals for various distributors. I also advise hedge funds that are interested in investing in the cable, satellite, telco over the top arena.

In addition, I'm the content
acquisition and strategy consultant for Sony
Playstation on their Vue product, which is an app
on the Playstation, which is about 120 live
networks through the Playstation Vue, all
delivered over the top.

Q Have you ever testified as an expert witness before?

A No.

JUDGE FEDER: Excuse me. Just one question. What is over the top?

1	THE WITNESS: Sorry. Via the
2	Internet. It's kind of acronyms that we use to
3	confuse everybody.
4	JUDGE FEDER: Confused me.
5	(Laughter.)
6	BY MR. MACLEAN:
7	Q So now your experience with respect to
8	programming was primarily developed at DirecTV,
9	is that right?
10	A That's correct.
11	Q A satellite system operator?
12	A Correct. We were a satellite
13	distributor of live networks.
14	Q Are you also familiar with the
15	programming decisions made by cable system
16	operators?
17	A I am.
18	Q And in what way have you become
19	familiar with cable system operators essentially?
20	A Well, it's a very similar business.
21	We all try to acquire subscribers and keep
22	subscribers.

1	In addition, I've always made it a
2	point to be really good friends with my folks
3	that do the same thing that I do. So I'm well
4	aware of the issues that we all face, and through
5	my stint at DirecTV I was many head hunters
6	called me to do the same thing for a cable
7	operator.
8	So it really is the same identical
9	business. Getting and keeping subscribers, and
10	the programming deals do not differ at all.
11	Q Would you regard cable system
12	operators as among the competitors of DirecTV?
13	A Yes, exactly.
14	Q Are you background and your
15	qualifications more fully set forth in the
16	written testimony we submitted?
17	A Yes.
18	MR. MACLEAN: Your Honor, I offer Ms.
19	Berlin as an expert in satellite and cable
20	television programming.
21	MR. BOYDSTON: Your Honor, may I voir
22	dire?

1	JUDGE BARNETT: You may.
2	VOIR DIRE
3	BY MR. BOYDSTON:
4	Q Thank you, Your Honor. Good morning,
5	Ms. Berlin. My name is Brian Boydston,
6	representing the Independent Producers Group.
7	When did you first speak with a representative
8	from the SDC?
9	MR. MACLEAN: Objection, Your Honor.
LO	That has nothing to do with
L1	JUDGE BARNETT: That has nothing to do
L2	with her expertise.
L3	MR. BOYDSTON: May I make an offer of
L4	proof, Your Honor, or an explanation?
L5	JUDGE BARNETT: Yes.
L6	MR. BOYDSTON: Ms. Berlin spoke with
L7	IPG before we believe before she spoke with
L8	the SDC. IPG provided her attorney with various
L9	proprietary and confidential information, and
20	then several weeks later, it was made known to us
21	that she was retained by the SDC, and we wish to
22	find out the details of that, but we don't know.

But we want to know whether or not certain information was passed on without our knowledge.

MR. MACLEAN: Your Honor, whether or not, that would be permissible for cross-examination. It certainly is not permissible for voir dire. It has nothing to do with her qualifications as an expert.

MR. BOYDSTON: I couched this voir dire, Your Honor, only because I believe that if the facts came out a certain way, there could be grounds to strike her testimony. That's why I

JUDGE BARNETT: Okay, all right. It's not voir dire, so have a seat Mr. Boydston.

couched this voir dire.

JUDGE STRICKLER: I have a question.

Is this part of the written objections that

you've made, that we need to rule upon?

MR. BOYDSTON: To a degree, except we are -- yes, but we are operating in a vacuum of information, which I seek to close up with a few questions when I have the opportunity.

applied to strike her testimony, but you're saying  MR. BOYDSTON: I beg your pardon, Your
MR. BOYDSTON: I beg your pardon, Your
Honor. We did not. We did not in a written
that was not one of our written objections filed
ahead of time, to answer your question.
JUDGE STRICKLER: So we won't see it
in any papers that we have now. This is speaking
objection that you may have
MR. BOYDSTON: That's correct.
JUDGE STRICKLER:depending upon
what you develop in cross-examination?
MR. BOYDSTON: Exactly.
(Pause.)
JUDGE BARNETT: We're going to consult
for a couple of minutes.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
went off the record at 10:15 a.m. and resumed at
011 0110 100014 40 10112 41111 4114 10541104 40
10:27 a.m.)

motion the same as we are treating all of the other motions that are pending. So Mr. Boydston, to the extent you want to develop anything on cross-examination you may.

Just so you're aware of our thinking, what I think is is that responses to all of the pending written motions that would otherwise have been due today or tomorrow should be filed with your proposed findings and conclusions, or simultaneously with your proposed findings and conclusions, and replies to those motions should be filed simultaneously with your reply findings and conclusions, and then we'll have the whole record to work with.

MR. MACLEAN: Your Honor, with respect to the subject, IPG has submitted no objection to the testimony of Ms. Berlin. Objections were due last Tuesday. They didn't file any written objection or motion, with respect to Ms. Berlin's testimony.

JUDGE BARNETT: That is true. I understand that. So that will be part of your

1	response no doubt.
2	MR. MACLEAN: Yes, Your Honor.
3	DIRECT EXAMINATION (resumed)
4	BY MR. MACLEAN:
5	Q With respect to your written
6	testimony, have you spoken with Mr. Galaz?
7	A I did.
8	Q How many times?
9	A Once.
10	Q Can you explain the circumstances?
11	A He was introduced to me by a former
12	DirecTV attorney, who hadn't I don't I just
13	have a friendly relationship. I don't work with
14	him. He's not under my employ, and we were
15	introduced via email and he called me once.
16	Q By the time by that time when he
17	called you, had you begun speaking with Mr.
18	Lutzker on behalf of the SDC?
19	A Yes, I had already spoken to Mr.
20	Lutzker.
21	Q Had you been engaged as an expert for
22	the SDC at that time?
ı	

1	A We were discussing, but I hadn't been
2	engaged.
3	Q Were you ever engaged as an expert
4	witness or expert consultant for IPG?
5	A No, I was not engaged by them.
6	Q After that initial phone call with Mr.
7	Galaz, did you ever speak with Mr. Galaz again?
8	A I did not.
9	Q Did you agree on that phone call to
10	serve as an expert?
11	A No, I did not agree to do anything.
12	I didn't ask him to send me any documents. I
13	mostly listened. Quite honestly, I didn't
14	understand it or didn't think it was the same
15	case for quite some time, and then I but there
16	was no meeting of the minds in any aspect.
17	JUDGE STRICKLER: You say you didn't
18	ask him to send you any documents?
19	THE WITNESS: I did not.
20	JUDGE STRICKLER: Thank you. Did he
21	in fact send you any documents?

1	JUDGE STRICKLER: Did you keep it or
2	did you send it back to him?
3	THE WITNESS: I still have it.
4	JUDGE STRICKLER: How did he send
5	that?
6	THE WITNESS: He sent it via email.
7	Again, I didn't ask for any documents and I it
8	went into sort of the email chain. I don't think
9	I even looked at it or read it, because I again
10	didn't ask for it. We weren't engaged. My
11	friend was copied on it, so I can't see how they
12	would say it's confidential.
13	He didn't ask me to treat it as
14	confidential. I don't have any privilege with
15	him at all.
16	JUDGE STRICKLER: Your friend is
17	referred to the attorney that you mentioned
18	before in your testimony?
19	THE WITNESS: Yes, exactly.
20	JUDGE STRICKLER: Do you have a copy
21	of that email in court, the hearing room today?
22	I don't want it now. I just want to know if you

1	have it.
2	THE WITNESS: I have my laptop with
3	me, and it's in there.
4	JUDGE STRICKLER: So is it available
5	for us to look at should we choose to?
6	THE WITNESS: Uh-huh, right.
7	BY MR. MACLEAN:
8	Q Subsequent to that conversation with
9	Mr. Galaz, were you engaged by the SDC?
10	A Yes, I was.
11	Q How long after that conversation?
12	A Maybe a week to ten days.
13	Q Subsequent to your engagement by the
14	SDC, were you again contacted by anybody on
15	behalf of IPG?
16	A I was.
17	Q Can you explain the circumstances of
18	that?
19	A Dr. Robinson called me about a month
20	later, and I had never met her, and she made it
21	sound like she was working for Mr. Lutzker's
22	firm, and so I immediately got off the phone and

1	contacted Mr. Lutzker and said is she on her
2	team, and I subsequently found out she wasn't,
3	and sent her a note to say that I wasn't engaged.
4	JUDGE STRICKLER: Excuse me. When
5	you say she made it sound like she was with your
6	team, working with Mr. Lutzker, what as far as
7	you recall did she say to make you come to that
8	conclusion?
9	THE WITNESS: Well, it was about a
10	month later, from when I had spoken to Mr. Galaz,
11	and she said I'm from the attorney's office, or
12	I'm from on the case, you know, and I hadn't
13	spoken to anyone in a month. So but it sounded
14	like oh, you know, I'm ready to discuss your
15	testimony with you, something along those lines.
16	JUDGE STRICKLER: And she didn't
17	identify which attorney?
18	THE WITNESS: No.
19	JUDGE STRICKLER: Thank you.
20	BY MR. MACLEAN:
21	Q And after speaking with Mr. Lutzker
22	about that phone call, did you respond to Dr.

1	Robinson?
2	A Yes, I did.
3	Q And what was your response?
4	A That I had a conflict and couldn't
5	speak with her.
6	MR. MACLEAN: Let's take a look at
7	your written testimony. In the binder in front
8	of you, turn to SDC Exhibit 633.
9	(Whereupon, the above-referred to
10	document was marked as SDC Exhibit No. 633 for
11	identification.)
12	JUDGE STRICKLER: Before you do that,
13	after the first conversation you had with Mr.
14	Galaz when you received the email, and before you
15	heard from Dr. Robinson, did you ever get back to
16	Mr. Galaz, I want to make sure I understand this,
17	and tell him "I'm sorry, I can't work with you
18	because I have a conflict. I'm working with the
19	SDC," or you just didn't get back to him at all?
20	THE WITNESS: I just did not get back
21	to him.
22	JUDGE STRICKLER: Thank you. I'm

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1
       sorry, go ahead.
 2
                    BY MR. MACLEAN:
 3
                    Turn to SDC 633.
             Q
 4
             Α
                    Yes.
 5
                    What is SDC 633?
             Q
                    It's my testimony.
 6
             Α
 7
                    If you could turn to the last page.
             0
                    Uh-huh.
 8
             Α
 9
             Q
                    I'm sorry, the last page before
10
       Exhibit 1, which is at the bottom. Is that your
       signature on the last page?
11
12
             Α
                    Yes, it is.
13
                    Is everything in this testimony true
             Q
14
       and correct?
15
                    Yes, it is.
             Α
16
                    Do you have any changes to this
             Q
17
       testimony?
18
             Α
                    No, I don't.
19
                    And Your Honor, I'm sorry.
             Q
                                                  I don't
20
       think you've ruled on my offer of Ms. Berlin as
21
       an expert as an expert in satellite and cable
22
       television programming.
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1	JUDGE BARNETT: You're right. Any
2	objection?
3	MR. OLANIRAN: No objection.
4	MR. BOYDSTON: No objection, Your
5	Honor.
6	JUDGE BARNETT: Okay. Ms. Berlin has
7	been authorized to testify as an expert in
8	MR. MACLEAN: Satellite and cable
9	television programming.
10	JUDGE BARNETT: Thank you. Satellite
11	and cable television programming.
12	MR. MACLEAN: Your Honor, I offer SDC
13	633 into evidence.
14	MR. BOYDSTON: Your Honor, no
15	objections except for the ones we may have,
16	depending upon the content, as we've discussed.
17	JUDGE BARNETT: Okay.
18	MR. OLANIRAN: No objection.
19	JUDGE BARNETT: 633 is admitted.
20	(Whereupon, the above-referred to
21	document was received into evidence as SDC
22	Exhibit No. 633.)

1	MR. MACLEAN: Your Honor, I'll also
2	note for the record that SDC 634, and we
3	submitted her testimony in both the cable and
4	satellite proceedings prior to the consolidation,
5	SDC 634 is identical to SDC 633, and we submitted
6	the same testimony in both so as not to burden
7	the judges of the Copyright Royalty Board. We're
8	not going to offer 634, simply because it's
9	identical to 633.
10	(Whereupon, the above-referred to
11	document was marked as SDC Exhibit No. 634 for
12	identification.)
13	JUDGE BARNETT: Okay. Would you
14	actually withdraw?
15	MR. MACLEAN: We will withdraw SDC
16	634.
17	JUDGE BARNETT: Thank you.
18	(Whereupon, SDC Exhibit No. 634 was
19	withdrawn.)
20	BY MR. MACLEAN:
21	Q All right. Ms. Berlin, I don't want
22	to go through your entire written testimony

because we have an agreement amongst the parties and with the judges not to rehash. These matters are already set forth.

But just to get to some of the arguments that have been made by IPG, and I'll get right to the heart of it, in your written testimony, you talk about Nielsen ratings being important in the decision-making by cable and satellite operators to carry programming and stations; correct?

A Yes, I do.

Q You also talk about the importance and your participation in courting these markets, like devotional programming, Spanish language-speaking and other markets of that nature, or you know, subparts of the market; is that right?

A Yes.

Q Now by definition, programming geared towards a niche market or a small subpart of the market might have lower ratings than programming that is more broadly marketed or more broadly attractive, right?

A That's correct.

Q Okay. So how do you reconcile these two, these two claims, one that ratings are an important single driver, and the other that quirky, niche or subsets of the market is important?

A Sure. So the way that I always looked at it is that, sort of going back to the basics, my job was to get and keep subscribers by virtue of content, and what we found early on at DirecTV is that we reached sort of a maturation or saturation point with certain areas, like general entertainment, and then in order to grow the business, we needed to look at niche markets.

There in fact we found very fertile ground, Spanish, international, religious, children and I headed up most of those businesses. Then within those niches, I would look at the Nielsen ratings, to decide which stations I would carry within the out of market DMAs.

Q Now why would you do that?

A I just felt that Nielsen, you know,
I'm not one to reinvent the wheel. It's what we
all use to look at the popularity of like for
like programming stations, and I found that it
gave me the best indicator of the popular
stations.

Q To your knowledge and understanding, is this also the kind of analysis that your competitors would conduct?

A Yes.

Q Was there some -- why did you consider
Nielsen in particular a measure of viewership?

A Well, there were a couple of reasons. First of all, everything comes with a cost, and in a big corporation, there's a lot of eyeballs. I was a cost center. So there were eyeballs on every decision that I made that cost the company money.

So I needed to have a reason why I would make these decisions, and Nielsen provided me with a really good backbone to make these decisions, and one that was recognized by the

different groups within DirecTV that had oversight on the spending that I would make.

Q Did you consider -- did you consider
Nielsen information when deciding whether to
retransmit a broadcast station from a distant
market?

A Yes.

Q When you were considering Nielsen's information in that context, would you consider the ratings information from the originating market, or from the market in which you were retransmitting?

A I looked at both. I would look at -I found that they were both good indicators. So
I would look at the market where the station
resided, as well as the outside market.

Q Now were there circumstances in which you were looking at acquisition of a distant station, when viewership information in your particular market was not available, maybe because the station wasn't --?

A There were.

1	Q What would look at in those
2	situations, where you don't have Nielsen
3	information for the particular market in which
4	you are retransmitting?
5	A I would look at the DMA where the
6	station resided.
7	Q And did you find as a general matter
8	that the information that you would get from that
9	DMA would be transportable to making business
LO	judgments in the DMA where you're retransmitting?
L1	A Yes, exactly.
L2	Q Have you ever had a circumstance where
L3	you were surprised unpleasantly about the or
L4	pleasantly, relating to the transportability of
L5	the information you were relying on from an
L6	originating DMA to the DMA where you were
L7	retransmitting?
L8	A No. I found the Nielsen very
L9	valuable, and I was never surprised in my
20	decision-making.
21	JUDGE STRICKLER: I have a question
22	for you. When you look at religious programming

1 as a particular niche, you say you relied on ratings predominantly to decide which ones would 2 be most attractive; is that correct? 3 4 THE WITNESS: Yes. 5 JUDGE STRICKLER: Did you ever do any sub-niche work so as to distinguish between 6 7 whether or not you wanted more evangelical 8 religious programming or more Catholic 9 programming? I noticed you mentioned something 10 from the University of Notre Dame in your 11 testimony. Did you ever get that granular within 12 religious programming, or you treated all 13 religious programming as homogenous, for purposes of making your business decision? 14 15 For the religious THE WITNESS: 16 programming, I treated it pretty homogenous, and 17 I relied on the ratings information to tell me 18 what was most popular in those DMAs or out of 19 market DMAs. 20 JUDGE STRICKLER: Thank you. 21 BY MR. MACLEAN: 22 Q Now the observation was also made I

think first by you and maybe by Mr. Galaz, that DirecTV would rarely drop a station, that it decided to retransmit. Is that an accurate observation?

- A Yes, that is.
- O And what's the reason for that?

A Every station, every channel, every network has a constituency, a very vocal constituency and we pretty much found out the hard way when, I think very early on, there was a very unpopular Japanese network dropped and, you know, we got thousands of emails.

So from that moment on, and I think most of them were in calls to my home number, so from that moment on we decided, and we found that there was just every station has a constituency no matter, and they're very vocal.

Q How do you reconcile that understanding with your claim that Nielsen ratings are important in a carriage decision?

A Well, Nielsen ratings are the measurement that I used, and then we would find

that the Nielsen ratings were in fact true and the station would have quite a vocal group, and let me just explain what the constituency that was -- liked each station.

If my job was to get and keep subscribers. I never wanted to lose a subscriber by dropping a station. We never wanted a subscriber to call the call center, because a call center is basically to acquire sales, and every call costs money.

So you never wanted to be the executive that, you know, flooded a call center basically. And then so the Nielsen ratings would tell me what's popular, and I enjoyed getting calls from my subscribers, letting me know that I made a right decision.

Q Would the fact that you would generally not drop a station once you were carrying it, did that bear on your decision to use the Nielsen ratings in the first place, in deciding whether to carry --

A Exactly.

0	$\mathtt{Whv}$	is	that
Q	wny	ıs	tnat

A Because you never wanted to make the wrong decision, and I found that by using the Nielsen ratings, I made the right decisions. It never steered me wrong.

Q Now there's been a suggestion made and testimony from IPG that you, and I'll quote you, mistakenly suggest that distant retransmission by SSOs could not occur prior to 1999. Do you have a response to that claim?

A So there was prior to '99, and this was before I was at DirecTV, there was an instance where we were or they were able to transmit the Big Four, would transmit as a distant signal. But in my vernacular and what I'm testifying to, is once DirecTV got the right to launch local into local. So that's purely my area of expertise.

Q Can you explain to the judges what local into local means?

A Sure. It's basically the right to carry a local station in a DMA.

1	Q And would those retransmissions be
2	negotiated?
3	A Yes.
4	Q Can you explain how that process would
5	work, the negotiation of local into local
6	retransmission?
7	A Sure. So basically we would decide to
8	go into a DMA. There were a lot of factors that
9	would determine why we would decide on a DMA,
10	population, topography, whether or not we had a
11	good installer or installers, and then we'd go
12	into a DMA.
13	We would need to announce it by
14	sending a letter to every station, and then a
15	station could either elect must-carry or
16	retransmission consent. Must carry meant I
17	needed to carry them; retransmit I had to
18	negotiate.
19	Then once the negotiations started,
20	the way that it works is per subscriber per
21	month. So if I say a dollar, it means I was
22	heing charged a dollar per month per subscriber

1	and they were highly negotiated deals.
2	Q And how would that price be
3	negotiated, that dollar versus some other number
4	per subscriber?
5	A There were a number of factors, but it
6	was mostly based on popularity of the station.
7	Q How was popularity of the station
8	typically measured?
9	A Nielsen ratings.
10	Q I just have just one more question.
11	Thank you. No further questions.
12	JUDGE BARNETT: Mr. Boydston.
13	MR. BOYDSTON: Thank you.
14	JUDGE BARNETT: You know, Mr.
15	Boydston, because of order of presentation, you
16	seem to always be interrupting your examination.
17	MR. BOYDSTON: All right.
18	JUDGE BARNETT: Why don't we take our
19	morning recess now, and then we won't have to
20	interrupt your questioning.
21	MR. BOYDSTON: Thank you, Your Honor.
22	JUDGE BARNETT: So we'll be at recess

for 15 minutes. 1 2 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 10:43 a.m. and resumed at 3 4 11:01 a.m.) 5 JUDGE BARNETT: Please be seated. Mr. 6 Boydston, cross-examination. 7 MR. BOYDSTON: Thank you, Your Honor. 8 JUDGE BARNETT: Oh, okay. Judge Feder 9 has a question while you're organizing. 10 MR. BOYDSTON: Okay, thank you. 11 JUDGE FEDER: Ms. Berlin, you 12 testified earlier that, in determining the price 13 point for retransmission consent, you considered Nielson ratings to be given only at the level of 14 15 the station, the overall ratings for the station, 16 or did you ever look behind that at the ratings 17 for individual shows? 18 THE WITNESS: Well, shows are what sort of drives the ratings for the station. 19 20 would look to see if it was, you know, what was

driving that heavy duty rating, what day part,

that kind of thing. But usually the station's

21

22

1	rating told the story of the shows.
2	But I did look underneath, because
3	also I might find something that I could exploit
4	on pay-per-view or a different mechanism within
5	DirecTV. So I was always looking for different
6	ideas, to see for a breakout then.
7	JUDGE FEDER: Thank you.
8	MR. BOYDSTON: Your Honor, may I
9	consult just for a moment with the Clerk about
LO	two exhibits just one second?
L1	JUDGE BARNETT: You may.
L2	CROSS EXAMINATION
L3	BY MR. BOYDSTON:
L4	Q Good morning, Ms. Berlin. My name is
L5	Brian Boydston. I'm the attorney for Independent
L6	Producers Group. When did you first was Mr.
L7	Lutzker the first person you spoke with from the
L8	SDC?
L9	A Yes.
20	Q And when was that, to the best of your
21	recollection?
22	A It was in mid or late February.

1	Q Of this year?
2	A No, of 2014.
3	Q Oh, 2014? Okay, and did they contact
4	you or did you contact them?
5	A They contacted me.
6	Q And did they say how they had found
7	your name or your information?
8	A Yes.
9	Q And what did they say?
LO	A And actually let me go back. There
L1	was a consultant that Mr. Lutzker used, John
L2	Sanders, and he had contacted me first, the way
L3	I'm recalling, and he connected with my old boss,
L4	Derek Chang, and Derek had recommended me for
L5	this.
L6	Q And was Derek Chang a boss from
L7	DirecTV then?
L8	A Yes.
L9	Q And so it was actually Mr. Sanders
20	that contacted you first, and then Mr. Lutzker?
21	A Yes.
22	Q And do you recall speaking with Raoul

1	Galaz?
2	A I do.
3	Q And that was approximately when? That
4	was March of 2014?
5	A Yes, early March.
6	Q At the time, I think you said you just
7	had one conversation with him; is that correct?
8	A Yes.
9	Q Did you exchange emails with him or
LO	were there emails sent to you from Mr. Galaz?
L1	A He sent me an email.
L2	Q And you responded, do you recall?
L3	A I did not.
L4	Q At the time that you spoke with Mr.
L5	Galaz, did you recall informing him as to whether
L6	or not you had any familiarity with these
L7	proceedings?
L8	A I don't believe we discussed that.
L9	Q I assumed you discussed the
20	proceedings, yes?
21	A Yes.
22	Q And did you tell him that you were

1	familiar with the proceedings?	
2	A Again he I didn't recognize that	t it
3	was the same proceedings until very, very late	in
4	the conversation.	
5	Q Okay. Once you did, did you tell I	Mr.
6	Galaz that you already had some involvement in	
7	the proceedings?	
8	A No.	
9	Q And do you recall, did Mr. Galaz te	<b>ell</b>
10	you how he came to contact you?	
11	. A Yes.	
12	Q And what was that?	
13	A Through Mike Nielsen.	
14	Q And you explained that Mike Nielsen	n.
15	was an attorney. How did you know Mike Nielsen	n
16	or how did he know you?	
17	A Mike Nielsen was an attorney for	
18	DirecTV, and assisted on local into local retra	ans
19	deals.	
20	Q And had you worked with him in the	
21	past then?	
22	A At DirecTV.	

1	1 Q And prior to Mr	. Galaz contacting you,
2	2 did Mr. Nielsen contact you	and tell you that Mr.
3	3 Galaz had been referred to	you?
4	A Right, yes.	
5	5 Q And did Mr. Nie	lsen tell you anything
6	6 further about what the cont	ent was?
7	7 A No.	
8	8 Q I believe you t	estified that Mr. Galaz
9	9 emailed you a document?	
10	A Yes.	
11	Q And what was th	at document, to the
12	best of your recollection?	
13	A I don't know.	I didn't open it.
14	Q Okay. Did you	forward any of your
15	emails from Mr. Galaz to an	yone else?
16	A Yes.	
17	Q And to who?	
18	A To Arnie Lutzke	r.
19	Q Did you forward	the email with the
20	attachment to Mr. Lutzker?	
21	A Yes.	
22	Q Did Mr. Lutzker	ever discuss that

1	attachment with you?
2	A No.
3	Q Did you ever discuss that attachment
4	with Mr. Lutzker?
5	A No.
6	Q Are you aware I believe you
7	testified that it was your understanding that Mr.
8	Galaz sent documents to Mr. Nielsen?
9	A No, I did not testify to that.
10	Q My apologies. Did you have any
11	awareness that Mr. Galaz did send documents to
12	Mr. Nielsen?
13	A No.
14	Q Did Mr. Nielsen ever communicate with
15	you after your conversation with Mr. Galaz about
16	Mr. Galaz and possibly working with him?
17	A He, I believe, emailed or called and
18	just said I something like I hope it works out
19	or if it works out, that's fine, or something
20	along those lines. I don't actually recall, but
21	it was very brief.
22	Q Was there any substance to your

```
1
       have substance -- excuse me. Was there any
 2
       substance in your conversation with Mr. Nielsen
 3
       you just described, about Mr. Galaz's document
       that he had sent to Mr. Nielsen?
 4
 5
             A
                   No.
                    So did Mr. Nielsen ever describe the
 6
             Q
 7
       document to you?
 8
             Α
                   No.
 9
             0
                    Is it -- do you recall or are you
10
       familiar with whether or not in June 2012, a new
11
       CEO was installed at DirecTV named Michael White?
12
             Α
                   Yes.
13
                   When did you leave DirecTV?
             Q
14
                    July of 2013.
             Α
15
             0
                   And what was the reason for your
16
       leaving?
17
             Α
                    I was ready to move on after close to
18
       15 years.
19
                   JUDGE STRICKLER:
                                       Did you say the new
20
       CEO was in June of '14, 2014, or 2013?
21
                   MR. BOYDSTON: Well, I said '10.
22
                    JUDGE STRICKLER:
                                        I'm sorry.
```

1	JUDGE BARNETT: No, I think he said
2	'12.
3	THE WITNESS: I think you said '12,
4	but it was '10.
5	MR. BOYDSTON: I beg your pardon.
6	JUDGE STRICKLER: Well, let's listen
7	to what the witness has to say, because she's the
8	only one testifying. What year was the new CEO?
9	THE WITNESS: You know, I think it was
LO	2010. There was quite a few, so I'm not quite
L1	sure what date, when he started.
L2	BY MR. BOYDSTON:
L3	Q While you at DirecTV well actually
L4	strike that. Is it accurate to say that you're
L5	being offered here as an expert on the subject of
L6	local to local retransmission of broadcast
L7	stations by satellite and cable system operators?
L8	A What was the question?
L9	Q I'm sorry. I'm just confirming on
20	your expert the reason you're here is to
21	testify as to your expertise with regard to the
22	subject of local to local retransmission of

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broadcast stations by satellite and cable
 1
 2
       operators?
 3
             Α
                   Correct.
 4
                   MR. MACLEAN: Objection,
 5
       mischaracterizes --
                   JUDGE BARNETT: Sustains.
 6
 7
                   MR. MACLEAN: -- the witness'
 8
       expertise.
 9
                   MR. BOYDSTON:
                                   I'm sorry. I didn't
       catch what the objection was.
10
11
                   MR. MACLEAN: It was sustained.
12
                   MR. BOYDSTON: I know that.
13
                   MR. MACLEAN: The objection was it
14
       mischaracterizes the witness' expertise.
15
                                   Okay.
                   MR. BOYDSTON:
16
                   JUDGE BARNETT: Well, it might not
17
       mischaracterize her expertise, but it
18
       mischaracterizes what she was qualified to
19
       testify to as an expert.
20
                   MR. BOYDSTON:
                                   Thank you, Your Honor.
21
       Is the answer then stricken or is it on the
22
       record?
```

1	JUDGE BARNETT: The answer's stricken.
2	MR. BOYDSTON: Okay. I was just
3	trying to clarify.
4	JUDGE BARNETT: If she answered, I
5	didn't hear the answer, so the objection was
6	sustained.
7	MR. BOYDSTON: Understood.
8	JUDGE BARNETT: Start from there.
9	BY MR. BOYDSTON:
10	Q Got it. Are you familiar with the
11	satellite statements of account that must be
12	prepared by entities such as DirecTV?
13	A I'm aware of them, yes.
14	Q Sounds like you probably didn't
15	prepare them then. That was someone else's job?
16	A Correct.
17	Q What's your understanding of them?
18	A That twice a year our supplier
19	payments person would calculate what was owed and
20	submit them to the Copyright Tribunal.
21	Q And I beg your pardon. When did you
22	start at DirecTV again?

1	A I started in October of 1998.
2	Q Thank you. So I believe that you
3	stated that satellite carriers did not have the
4	ability to carry local broadcast stations until
5	1999; is that correct?
6	A Yes. The exact date of the passing of
7	the liability was late '99, early 2000.
8	Q Okay. Despite that, do you have an
9	understanding as to how whether or not prior
LO	to 1999, satellite carriers could carry signals
L1	distantly, going back to 1988?
L2	A Right. There was, and that is not my
L3	area of expertise, but they did have the ability
L4	to carry the Big Four into DMAs, other DMAs.
L5	Q And the Big Four are?
L6	A ABC, NBC, CBS and Fox.
L7	Q Okay. You said that's not your area
L8	of expertise. Specifically what do you mean?
L9	A Right, because what I did at DirecTV
20	was, as I testified, when we got the right to
21	open local into local or to start broadcasting
22	local stations in DMAs, that's when I started to

1	do those deals. I wasn't involved in those deals
2	or any kind of deals with local into local and
3	distant network prior to that time.
4	Q Okay. So prior to that time, you
5	weren't involved with local into local or distant
6	you said; correct?
7	A Correct.
8	Q Okay, but then after that time, you
9	were involved with local to local?
LO	A Yes.
L1	Q Were you involved in local to distant,
L2	or excuse me, were you involved in distant?
L3	A Yes, I was.
L4	Q Okay. Now you said that you oversaw
L5	the launch of 2,100 stations and 143 DMAs;
L6	correct?
L7	A Yes.
L8	Q Now isn't it true that only about 50
L9	of those stations were distantly retransmitted?
20	A That's correct.
21	Q So the vast majority were local to
22	local?

1	A Yes.
2	Q And so when you say that you oversaw
3	the launch of 2,100 stations and 143 DMAs, you
4	primarily are saying you were in charge of the
5	local to local retrans local to local
6	transmission, not a retransmission; correct?
7	A My let me explain. My duties were
8	everything regarding local into local, the must-
9	carry station election, then the retransmission
LO	consent, and then the decisions of what stations
L1	we would distribute into DMAs outside of the
L2	station's DMA.
L3	Q Okay. Now are you familiar with the
L4	carry one, carry all rule?
L5	A Yes.
L6	Q And that rule essentially states that
L7	if a satellite carrier decides it's going to
L8	carry one local station, it's got to agree to
L9	carry all local stations; correct?
20	A That's correct.
21	Q And in that situation, you would make

the decision okay, we want to carry some, some,

22

at	le	east	one	local	station	n. So	now,	because	we
mac	le	that	dec	cision,	we'll	carry	all	of them;	
COI	re	ct?							

- A That's correct, in the DMA.
- Q And that was actually -- and that was required by law?
  - A Right.

Q Now in that circumstance, you -- well, strike that. In a situation like that, to the extent that there was one or maybe a couple of stations locally that you wanted to transmit, with regard to the other stations that you weren't particularly being motivated by, did you look at ratings to make a decision of whether or not to carry one and carry all?

A Are you talking about in the DMA or outside of the DMA?

- Q Local to local in a DMA.
- A I didn't have a choice. Either they carry -- elected must-carry, in which case I must carry them, or elected retrans, in which we would have an opportunity to negotiate. So within that

pro	ocess	s, the	re	was	sn't	a	Nielsen	ratings	element.
Ιt	was	carry	or	ıe,	carı	сy	all.		

Q Okay. Now in that kind of a situation, I believe that cost was the overriding concern, correct, as to whether or not to carry one -- carry all of the local stations?

A Which costs are you referring to?

Q Well, I probably should have asked you that first. Let me back up a step. When you were making that decision about whether to carry one and all local stations, was cost a consideration?

A Yes. So like I testified before, we went into a DMA. We looked at quite a number of things. First of all, how many DirecTV subscribers were in the DMA. We looked at the topography, because in highly saturated markets with multiple dwelling units, DirecTV did not do as well, because cable was very entrenched.

We looked at the station lineup. We at that time did not have our own installers. So we looked to make sure that there was a strong

installer base there. We also looked -- also at that time, we worked with big box retailers and small mom and pop stores. So we looked to see if we had enough stores there.

And then finally, we would install a local collection facility, and we would like to see which signals we were able to pick up at that local collection facility. So there was an absolute cost in every decision.

Q Now in terms -- you discussed earlier negotiating with local stations. Do you recall that?

A Yes.

Q Now that only occurred if the local station exercised its right to demand its consent to be broadcast locally; correct?

A They would elect retransmission consent, and then we would negotiate.

Q So essentially you'd go into a DMA and say okay, we want to have the local stations.

That means you have to carry one and carry all; correct?

1	A Right.
2	Q But amongst those local stations, they
3	could say well, we're opting out of this, and
4	we're demanding that you get our consent. Is
5	that a fair way to describe it?
6	A Well, you wouldn't say "opt out."
7	They would either decide to elect must-carry or
8	elect retrans.
9	Q And if they elect retransmission
LO	consent, essentially that local station is saying
L1	is we won't allow you to retransmit us or
L2	transmit us, I should say, unless you pay us some
L3	money?
L4	A They would it would be a
L5	negotiation, exactly.
L6	Q Right. Now in a situation of deciding
L7	whether or not to rebroadcast a distant signal,
L8	there was no negotiation; correct?
L9	A That's correct.
20	Q And that's because the right to do
21	that was obtained by paying the compulsory
2	licance right?

1	A That's correct.
2	Q And so a distant retransmission was
3	essentially mutually exclusive with a local, the
4	local transmission; correct?
5	A Do you want to ask me that a different
6	way. I don't understand the way you're asking.
7	Q You know, I'll withdraw the question.
8	The point's covered. In the distant
9	retransmission context, there was no negotiation
10	with the signal or with the station, I should
11	say, whereas in local to local, where
12	retransmission consent was being raised, there
13	was negotiation. So they were fundamentally
14	different in that regard; correct?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Now you understand that these
17	proceedings only concern situations, royalties
18	collected for the right to retransmit distant or
19	distantly retransmit a broadcast?
20	A Yes.
21	MR. MACLEAN: Objection to that
22	characterization.

1	MR. BOYDSTON: As far as I know,
2	that's where you are.
3	JUDGE BARNETT: What's objectionable?
4	MR. MACLEAN: Well Your Honor, these
5	proceedings are about allocating royalties that
6	were paid for distant retransmissions. That's a
7	different question than
8	MR. BOYDSTON: I think I just asked if
9	that the subject of the proceedings, and she said
LO	yes.
L1	MR. MACLEAN: I'll withdraw the
L2	objection.
L3	JUDGE BARNETT: Thank you.
L4	BY MR. BOYDSTON:
L5	Q Are you familiar with you're
L6	familiar with pay-per-view orders, I have no
L7	doubt?
L8	A Yes.
L9	Q And you understand that this
20	proceeding has nothing to do with the popularity
21	of programming, as reflected or demonstrated by
22	pay-per-view; correct?

1 A Yes.

Q Did DirecTV look at retained or increased subscribership, and if so, how did it tie that into distant retransmission royalties? In other words, did DirecTV sit down on a periodic basis and say "Gee, the distantly retransmitted stations that we're paying a compulsory license for, are resulting in certain subscribership numbers"?

A Well, let me explain. So there's the DMA, where all of the stations are carried, and then they would be a neighboring DMA, and I would look at the neighboring DMA to see if there were some stations that I could distantly import, that filled a niche, that were popular, that perhaps cable was carrying but DirecTV wasn't carrying, or I felt would be a strong asset to that lineup.

I primarily use Nielsen ratings, and if I was able to, I would import that signal. I would distantly transmit that station into the -- and also that DMA had to be unserved. So that station could not -- they couldn't have that

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1	station in that DMA.
2	So if that DMA had an ABC already, I
3	couldn't import or distantly transmit the ABC.
4	So it had to be unserved is the vernacular.
5	Q So when you were looking at that and
6	trying to make that decision, you said you were
7	usually looking to see if you could fulfill a
8	particular niche; correct?
9	A Yes.

Q Now a niche I consider by definition to be something that is not broad, a subject matter that's -- a niche. It's smaller. Is that your understanding?

A The way that I looked at niches were a subset of subscribers that might enjoy this popular programming in certain categories.

Q So I mean for instance, something with wide popularity like Monday Night Football obviously is not niche programming, or is it?

A Sports you probably wouldn't characterize as niche, the way that I characterized it as niche.

1	Q Now when you were trying to determine
2	when you were looking for programs or stations
3	rather that would fulfill various niches, you
4	were looking you had to look at stations as
5	opposed to programs, right? In other words
6	let me restate that.
7	When you were making this decision,
8	you were looking for niche programming; correct?
9	A Right.
10	Q But your choice was not the ability to
11	purchase the rights to retransmit a particular
12	program; it was to retransmit the station the
13	program was on; correct?
14	A That's correct.
15	Q So in doing that, you had looked at
16	the program certainly, but you knew that what you
17	were going to be paying for is not just the
18	program, but the whole station, all of the
19	programs on the station; correct?
20	A That's right. I would import that
21	entire station.
22	Q And to the extent that that station

might have very highly rated programs like

Everyone Likes Raymond, but that might not drive
your decision if what you were looking for is
something in niche like a cooking show. Is that
fair to say?

A I would primarily -- I don't think you could make it that granular. I would primarily look at the ratings of the entire station.

Sometimes it was driven by a hit show or a popular show. But I, because there was, you know, I needed to tell my management why I was making this decision, I again looked at the lineup of the ratings, and then the ratings were primarily bolstered by hit shows or popular shows.

JUDGE STRICKLER: Did you say a moment ago, in answering counsel's questions, that you look at two different things to determine whether you would import from Market 2, DMA 2 into DMA 1, one being the ratings that you just testified to, but also whether or not that station was on the cable -- was a cable-available

1	station in DMA 1?
2	THE WITNESS: Is DMA 1 the original
3	DMA or DMA
4	JUDGE STRICKLER: DMA 1 is the
5	original one.
6	THE WITNESS: Okay. So
7	JUDGE STRICKLER: So you wanted to
8	look if you wanted to also look to see if you
9	wanted to get that cable, in DMA 1 that station
10	was available on cable but wasn't yet available
11	on DirecTV.
12	So did you sort of say well, something
13	in the profit ratings. Do we want to meet the
14	competition, and get that station here in DMA 1
15	as well, so we can tell potential and existing
16	subscribers you don't have to be on cable to get
17	the station. You can get it on DirecTV?
18	THE WITNESS: So just to make, to
19	clarify, DMA 1 is the DMA that I am carrying one,
20	carrying all. DMA 2 is where I'm distantly
21	JUDGE STRICKLER: DMA 1 is the
22	importer; DMA 2 is the exporter.

emphasize too much the cable lineup, because cable was renowned for carrying a lot of stations that did not make a lot of sense. So it was never apples to apples. I would look to see what was there, and to see if my lineup was missing something. But I would always go back to a ratings, to make that determination.

JUDGE STRICKLER: This might not be something you can answer, but you just said that you noticed that cable would include a number of stations that didn't make a lot of sense. Why would cable have stations that didn't make a whole lot of sense?

Or let me back up for a second. Did they not make sense because they didn't have good ratings, but they kept them on?

THE WITNESS: So let me answer it in two parts. The reason that they might carry a station that I'm saying didn't make a sense or wasn't popular is sometimes with retransmission consent, you're obliged to carry other of the

1	station group's stations or other things that
2	they have
3	JUDGE STRICKLER: That are commonly
4	owned you mean?
5	THE WITNESS: Exactly.
6	JUDGE STRICKLER: So you're buying
7	the bundle?
8	THE WITNESS: Right, or there was a
9	there was a reason. There was, you know, cable
LO	just tended to really appeal to a large mass, and
L1	they were kind of, in my mind, renowned for
L2	carrying different things that might not have
L3	really moved the needle.
L4	And because at DirecTV there was a,
L5	you know, I had to back up my decisions and there
L6	was money involved, and I was a cost center, I
L7	would not carry that entire lineup.
L8	JUDGE STRICKLER: In addition to
L9	cable carrying stations that weren't necessarily
20	popular because they had to be acquired in a
21	bundle, as you testified to, did cable also
22	acquire stations simply because they had they

represented certain types of niche genres that might appeal to the marginal subscriber?

Perhaps, you know. What I noticed was that there were all sorts of reasons. In one DMA, a station was carried because the CEO's wife was on the staff. In other DMAs, you know, it was a bundle. In others, it was kind of an odd one-off kind of public service, you know, some station that maybe just didn't really resonate with my demo, with my demographic.

JUDGE STRICKLER: Thank you.

BY MR. BOYDSTON:

Q In response to one of the questions, you said about these cable stations, that your observation was there were channels which -- you used different phrases. But one was you said it didn't seem -- the cable stations tended to carry -- sorry. Cable systems tended to carry stations that didn't move the needle.

When you say "didn't move the needle,"

I presume you mean didn't have particularly

ımpre	ssive	ratings?

- A That's correct.
- Q Now going back just a little bit, with regard to DirecTV, did DirecTV analyze whether or not it was achieving increased subscribership due to particular distant retransmissions, if you know?
- A Are you asking me because of one particular station, did they analyze?
  - O Yes.
- A I don't know. My experience was is that we took everything as a whole. So --
- Q And when you say you took everything as a whole, are you -- well, strike that. Well, could you expand on when you say "everything as a whole"?

I asked it, and I did ask a very, very specific question, which was whether or not anyone at DirecTV sat down and said you know, that distantly retransmitted station we've just been paying for for three years, it's increased our subscribership or it's decreased our

subscribership? Your answer is you don't think anyone made an analysis that specific, but there may have been some more general analysis done?

A Yeah. I mean so there were certain instances where I may have imported a distant signal, where we had a big jump in subscribers. So patting myself on the back, I could certainly say that was it.

But so we didn't get as granular to the specific station, but we would take into account a lot of different aspects of what was going on in each DMA, and we were quite focused on what was again moving the needle in each DMA.

- Q I'm sorry, you were or were not?
- A We were.
- Q You were. Now my understanding is, though, is that DirecTV almost never dropped any retransmitted stations; correct?
  - A Yes.
- Q So once a retransmitted station was -- excuse me. Once DirecTV made the decision to pay the compulsory license to retransmit a particular

	station, after that it almost always continued
2	doing so; correct?
3	A We would continue doing so until that
4	DMA was served, for that particular station.
5	Q So you didn't DirecTV didn't go
6	back and say you know what? The ratings on this
7	particular the ratings we see for this
8	particular station we're paying a license on for
9	three years are lousy. We're discontinuing
10	paying the retransmission fee. That didn't
11	happen; correct?
12	A I don't believe so, no.
13	Q Now is it I believe that well,
14	you tell me. My understanding is that between
15	1999 and 2003, DirecTV only distantly
16	retransmitted between nine and eleven stations,
17	primarily stations from New York, Los Angeles and
18	Chicago. Is that correct do you think?
19	A What years?
20	Q '99 to 2003, just a handful of
21	stations from LA, New York, Chicago?
22	A Perhaps. I don't know exactly.

1	Q Yeah. Do you have any reason to
2	believe that's not the case?
3	A I would really to need to see. That
4	was quite some time ago, so I really need to see,
5	you know, the list of who we imported and what
6	the dates were.
7	Q Okay. There's a binder over there
8	which I'll help you with, and Your Honor, may I
9	approach?
10	JUDGE BARNETT: You may.
11	BY MR. BOYDSTON:
12	Q I'd like to take a look at what's been
13	marked as Exhibit 141. Now I'll represent to you
14	that this is a document that was prepared by IPG,
15	and these figures are, as I said, was prepared by
16	IPG.
17	I'd ask you to look at this, only to
18	the extent that looking at these numbers might or
19	might not refresh your recollection as to the

number of stations DirecTV was retransmitting

between 1999 and 2003, based upon what's on this

page.

20

21

22

1	A And sorry. Your question is?
2	Q Does this refresh your recollection as
3	to whether or not my representation might be
4	accurate, that between '99 and 2003, DirecTV only
5	rebroadcast about eight to nine stations?
6	A I don't know, but you have it here so
7	
8	Q Okay. Do you have a recollection over
9	any of your time at DirecTV, as to how many
LO	well strike that. Between 2004 and 2009, do you
L1	recall that DirecTV only distantly retransmitted
L2	between 34 and 50 stations?
L3	A Right, yes.
L4	Q Okay, and during that time, the number
L5	of stations that were locally retransmitted was
L6	quite large?
L7	A Yes.
L8	Q In the thousands?
L9	A Yes.
20	Q Given that disparity, I imagine there
21	was a lot more focus at DirecTV on looking at
22	local, the transmission of local stations, rather
- 11	

	than the retransmission of distant stations?
2	A Our primary focus was to get more DMAs
3	served, yes.
4	JUDGE FEDER: Excuse me. Would you
5	just clarify what you mean by getting more DMAs
6	served?
7	THE WITNESS: Sure. So we would want
8	to launch more DMAs, because that would enable us
9	to compete against cable. Once we had local
10	stations in the DMA, it really solidified our
11	place, our place in the market. So we would want
12	to expand that.
13	JUDGE FEDER: So by serving a
14	particular DMA, you mean going in and getting
15	retransmission consent deals with local stations
16	for local into local retransmissions?
17	THE WITNESS: Exactly, or they could
18	elect must-carry.
19	JUDGE FEDER: Right, okay.
20	BY MR. BOYDSTON:
21	Q Of the handful of stations that were
22	distantly retransmitted, do they primarily come

from sort of the big media hubs like LA, New York, Chicago?

A It just depended on a number of different things. So that's hard to say.

Q Did amongst those, were the stations that were distantly retransmitted by DirecTV during that time from New York, LA and Chicago?

A Yes.

Q Were there -- were there other places that you can recall that they were distantly transmitted from?

A We -- I made the decision to import from a number of different cities, just depending on our spot beam technology, or where I thought the most popularity would be. So it didn't make sense to import like a Telefutura from Miami to Wichita, Kansas. It just wouldn't be that popular or make any sense.

Q Right, whereas stations like the ABC affiliate in New York would probably be something that a lot of people would be interested in theoretically, right?

A You would t	think
---------------	-------

Q You testified that there was explosive growth in satellite retransmission between 1999 and 2009. Is it fair to say that at least with regard to DirecTV, that explosive growth was in the local to local context?

A You cannot characterize it just because of local into local. There were a number of reasons. But we were able to compete on an even playing field when we had local stations in a market.

Q When you had local stations in a market, right? Right. And so, I mean, we're talking about explosive growth. 21,000 retransmissions, or rather 21,000 locally transmitted stations is a lot of stations. That implies explosive growth from some lower number. Is that what you mean when you're talking about explosive growth?

- A 2,100.
- Q I'm sorry.
- 22 A 21,000.

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A But so let me explain that. So when we had explosive growth, again local into local lead us on an even playing field. But we were really able to compete effectively on a number of different aspects, because the signal quality was so much better.

Our cost centers, our CSRs, there were a lot of other issues. So local into local was sort of the foundation, and then we went from there.

Q Okay. Now DirecTV didn't actually order ratings data from Nielsen itself; correct?

It obtained them from advertisers and things like that?

A We had a number of different groups that supplied -- within DirecTV, we had a number of different groups that would supply information to me. We had a research group, a business analytics group, an advertising group and a customer service group, and many of them have access to Nielsen information that I relied on.

1	Q But it sounds like there wasn't a						
2	formal relationship between DirecTV and Nielsen,						
3	where DirecTV was paying for a bunch of						
4	information, including underlying data and stuff						
5	like that?						
6	A That's correct.						
7	Q And so did the Nielsen information you						
8	got, it was just what was given to you by other						
9	people or entities; correct?						
10	A Yes.						
11	Q And it was there was the Nielsen						
12	data that DirecTV got, it was just for local						
13	ratings; correct?						
14	A We got Nielsen ratings for everything,						
15	every broadcaster, every cable network. We						
16	looked at Nielsens for everything.						
17	Q But within a given DMA; correct?						
18	A No. We would look at everything in a						
19	DMA, how every network was doing as well.						
20	Q Within a DMA; correct?						
21	A Yes.						
22	Q Right. In other words, you got						

rat:	ings		when	you	said	you	got	rating	as fo	r
evei	rythi	ing	, you	got	ratin	ngs	for	everytl	ning	that
you	coul	Ld v	vithir	ı a I	OMA, 1	righ	t?			

A Yeah, and then we would also get nationals. We would get regional. We cut our -- the research in every which way.

Q But DirecTV never engaged Nielsen to study distant ratings?

A No.

Q Did DirecTV ever look at ratings according to the timing of programs, ratings during a particular time block or a time of the day, in order to determine whether or not it was filling a gap of lower ratings on other DirecTV broadcasts?

A I would look at day parts, in addition to overall ratings, and again, I would look at some of the breakout, more popular programming as well.

Q Turning to the subject here, which is about devotional programming or religious programming as sometimes it's called, is it your

1	understanding that religious programming was a
2	fairly small portion of overall programming
3	appearing on distantly retransmitted stations?
4	A Was it a small portion of the
5	distantly retrans?
6	Q Correct.
7	A I don't know.
8	Q Was it a small portion of DirecTV's
9	programming generally?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Would you say something on the order
12	of three percent?
13	A I don't know the exact percentage.
14	Q Okay. You had a general knowledge as
15	to whether or not religious shows generally
16	garner large or small ratings relative to other
17	programming?
18	A Relative to other programming, it
19	garnered smaller ratings.
20	Q Do you consider well, we talked
21	about niche programming. Would Spanish language
22	programming be niche programming, or is it bigger

than that?

A Spanish is a niche.

Q Okay. Now let's go back to the niche issue again. If you have two channels with identical niche programming, in other words like two different children's shows. They're different shows, but they fit the same niche, or let me strike that.

Let's say you're looking at your lineup in a particular DMA, and you have a children's show, and it garners some ratings, but ratings that are small relative to other non-niche programming. Then you're taking into consideration whether to use another local station that has other children's programming on it.

Even if that other program with other children's programming had ratings that were relatively attractive, would you take into consideration whether or not bringing that into your lineup would simply displace the viewership that was already being garnered by the existing

niche programming, in this case a children's show?

A I'm not sure what you're asking me.

Q I'm try a different -- I'll try a better way if I can, and I'm focusing on your making the decisions about niche programming, and I guess what I'm really wondering is wouldn't your decision signs by influenced by the thought that well, there's interesting niche programming over here, a cooking show let's say, but I've already got these cooking shows here.

So because of that, even though this show is good, gets nice ratings and everything,

I'm not really adding anything new. At most, the people who watch my existing show might just continue to watch cooking shows on this new channel, and so maybe it doesn't add much. Did you ever have analysis like that?

A Yes, exactly. I would see what was in a DMA. I'm assuming you're talking about distantly broadcast, and I would see what would be needed to round out the lineup, and what would

add new subscribers or keep existing subscribers.

Q And if a show wasn't helping to round out, then it might not be of much interest, right?

A If a station, yeah. If a station -I used to say if a station wasn't going to sing
for itself or work for me, I would not bring it
in.

Q And you used the term "round out." I think we all pretty much know what you mean. But in this context, when you say "round out," what it means is is that okay, I think round like a wheel. We've got different types of programming.

We seem to have all this covered.

This other station, while it looks kind of cool, it's in the part that's already covered. So it doesn't round out the station. Is that a fair way to put it, or it doesn't round out the DirecTV lineup?

A If it didn't round it out or if I thought that by adding a station that had a niche that might bring me more subscribers, I would

1	normally go with the station that has the niche,
2	that would bring me more subs.
3	Q But if it's a niche that's already
4	covered, it probably wouldn't bring new
5	subscribers. Fair enough?
6	A Perhaps.
7	Q You used the example earlier on about
8	the Japanese station that got dropped, and then
9	everyone got mad. Do you recall that?
10	A (No audible response.)
11	Q And I don't think I quite caught your
12	explanation. I think I just didn't hear part of
13	the words. I imagine that that Japanese
14	programming, the station with Japanese
15	programming, was low rated relative to all of the
16	programming, because it was a fairly targeted
17	audience; correct?
18	A And let me be clear. It was a cable
19	network. It wasn't a station, and it was very
20	low rated.
21	Q And you said that the decision was
22	made well, we don't need to keep carrying this,

and then the hue and cry was so great, that you	
got calls at home and things like that, and the	
reaction was all right. Well, it's low-rated,	
but apparently people feel passionately about it	Ξ
I guess, right?	

A There is a passionate group for every station, yes.

Q And so you recognize that regardless of the fact it was low rated, it was worth carrying?

A Well, I wouldn't say it was worth carrying, because it was extremely low rated. It was taking up very valuable bandwidth, and we were able to contain the cry. But we learned a very valuable lesson when we dropped that, and we decided that we would not do that in the future, because we didn't want to upset our base, to lose subscribers, overwhelm our call center by having to make people call in or get bad publicity.

Q So there were business reasons to keep it; correct?

A There were business reasons to keep

1	it, yes.
2	JUDGE STRICKLER: In that particular
3	situation, how important was bad publicity
4	relative to the other factors?
5	THE WITNESS: It was important for
6	DirecTV not to get bad publicity.
7	JUDGE STRICKLER: I understand that,
8	but was there actual bad publicity that you were
9	experiencing with regard to the removal of that
10	Japanese station?
11	THE WITNESS: I don't believe so. It
12	was really long ago, and it was a very vocal
13	constituency. But I don't believe we got bad
14	publicity from it.
15	BY MR. BOYDSTON:
16	Q I understand that you've never worked
17	for a CSO; correct?
18	A Correct.
19	Q Nevertheless, based upon your
20	familiarity with people who have, is it your
21	understanding that they have a similar view of
22	the necessity for niche programming?

1	A Yes.
2	Q Do you know, and I don't know if you
3	would have occasion to know this, but do you know
4	how many signals a CSO typically retransmits
5	distantly?
6	A No.
7	Q You've brought up the term "unserved
8	household" earlier.
9	A Right.
LO	Q Could you well is it my
L1	understanding is that an unserved household is a
L2	legal rule that says that in order to receive a
L3	distant network station, the household has to be
L4	unserved, meaning it doesn't it isn't getting
L5	a network feed or something like that?
L6	A Yeah. The way that I would describe
L7	it is in that DMA, if a station does not exist.
L8	So it's unserved for that particular station.
L9	Q Okay. Now in a situation like that,
20	the decision where to distantly retransmit a
21	signal may have more to do with the viewer

qualifying as an unserved household, than the

22

1	ratings of a potential station; correct?
2	A I could not bring in a distant network
3	signal if that DMA had that I testified to
4	this if that signal was already being
5	broadcast in that DMA.
6	Q No matter how great the ratings might
7	be, that just couldn't be done?
8	A Could not be done. Let me clarify.
9	There were very corner cases where I might get
10	permission from the existing station to bring in
11	the distant, the competing distant signal, but
12	that's not a it was very difficult to get that
13	permission.
14	MR. BOYDSTON: Thank you. I have
15	nothing further.
16	JUDGE BARNETT: Do you have more
17	questions Mr. Olaniran?
18	MR. OLANIRAN: No questions, Your
19	Honor.
20	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. MACLEAN:
22	Q Now Mr. Boydston asked you a question

1	about whether you forwarded the email from Mr.
2	Galaz, with an attachment to Mr. Lutzker; is that
3	right?
4	A Yes.
5	Q That was recent; correct?
6	A Yes, that was recent.
7	Q When was that?
8	A It was within the last 30 days.
9	Q Since IPG started raising allegations
LO	that it may have sent you confidential
L1	information?
L2	A Yes.
L3	Q In the course of preparing your
L4	testimony, your written testimony in this matter,
L5	did you consider or incorporate anything from
L6	what you received from Mr. Galaz?
L7	A I did not.
L8	Q Did you discuss anything that you
L9	received from Mr. Galaz with any of the counsel
20	for the SDC?
21	A I did not.
22	Q Did you show us at that, that is prior

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1
       to your written testimony, or at any time before
 2
       just recently, any email that you had received
       from Mr. Galaz?
 3
 4
             Α
                   I did not.
 5
                   MR. MACLEAN: Nothing further, Your
 6
       Honor.
 7
                                   Nothing further.
                   MR. BOYDSTON:
                   JUDGE STRICKLER:
 8
                                       I have a couple of
 9
       questions for her.
10
                   JUDGE BARNETT:
                                   Ask.
11
                   JUDGE STRICKLER:
                                       Okay.
                                              I'm going to
12
       direct you to page eight of your written
13
       testimony, Ms. Berlin. Tell me when you're
14
       there.
15
                   THE WITNESS:
                                  Yes.
16
                   JUDGE STRICKLER:
                                       Thanks.
                                                In
17
       footnote seven, you make reference to the FCC
18
       mandate that DirecTV take four percent of its
19
       capacity, about ten channels for non-commercial
20
       channels.
                  Do you see that?
21
                   THE WITNESS: Yes.
                                       In the next
22
                   JUDGE STRICKLER:
```

1 sentence, you testify "Many religious channels 2 applied for the PIO, Public Interest Obligation 3 channel spots," right? 4 THE WITNESS: Yes. 5 JUDGE STRICKLER: Of those many religious channels that applied for it, how many 6 7 got it? 8 THE WITNESS: I really don't recall, but most of them did. It's -- that's pretty much 9 10 who applied for that carriage. 11 JUDGE STRICKLER: So if they got 12 those PIO spots, you were running those to 13 fulfill a statutory obligation, not to -- not because they were highly rated within a niche or 14 15 otherwise? 16 These were mostly cable. THE WITNESS: 17 A lot of them were cable networks, and we carried 18 -- they weren't stations, although some of them did have stations. But these were carried 19 20 nationally as a cable network. 21 JUDGE STRICKLER: And your decision 22 to carry them was based on your obligation at

1	DirecTV to fulfill that FCC requirements, as
2	opposed to promote ratings?
3	THE WITNESS: The public interest
4	platform, we needed to balance a number of
5	issues. So popularity of programming, ratings,
6	what the network looked like, who it would
7	attract, and in these particular instances,
8	actually that's what we would look at, and who
9	else was in the pot is what I was going to say.
LO	So it was a little bit of a tightrope,
L1	because it was a very competitive group that
L2	wanted the ten or whatever it became. Each year
L3	we had to recount.
L4	JUDGE STRICKLER: It was a
L5	competitive
L6	THE WITNESS: The group that applied
L7	
L8	JUDGE STRICKLER: For the PIO
L9	designation?
20	THE WITNESS: Yeah. It was very
21	competitive. It was very folks that didn't
22	get it were very angry. So we had to be very

careful how we went about the process.

JUDGE STRICKLER: So what factors did you consider specifically -- well, this is a religious niche we're talking about. What factors did you consider, since you got more applicants than you needed? How did you decide who got admitted and who didn't get in?

THE WITNESS: Well again, we looked at popularity. We sampled the programming. We liked to do a mix. So in addition to religion, we got some distant learning. We got, as I recall, a couple of music kind of travel channels. So we -- so in addition to the mix, it was popularity and how it looked. Some of them just didn't look great.

JUDGE STRICKLER: So this is sort of a baby, a sub-niche. In other words, it's religious programming that will fulfill a particular regulatory requirement, and within this sub-sub-niche, you then used popularity through ratings, to determine or buy, as I think you mentioned as one of your viewership measures,

	to determine which of the programs in this sub-
2	sub-niche are going to get the PIO designation
3	and get aired?
4	THE WITNESS: Yes.
5	JUDGE STRICKLER: And the ones that
6	you mention on page eight of your testimony,
7	there's the Easter Pageant from the Crystal
8	Cathedral. Was that a PIO?
9	THE WITNESS: So those were just
LO	I'm sorry I interrupted.
L1	JUDGE STRICKLER: That's okay. Was
L2	the Easter Pageant that you referenced from
L3	Crystal Cathedral, was that one that received the
L4	PIO designation?
L5	THE WITNESS: That was a pay-per-view
L6	event. So it was just a one-time show. We did
L7	it every year, and the subscriber could click and
L8	buy it for 3.99.
L9	JUDGE STRICKLER: I understand. Does
20	that go towards the PIO designation or it
21	doesn't?
22	THE WITNESS: No.

1	JUDGE STRICKLER: Pay per view
2	doesn't apply towards that?
3	THE WITNESS: No.
4	JUDGE STRICKLER: Okay, I got it.
5	And how about the other ones you mentioned, the
6	specialty devotional programs. You mentioned the
7	church service from the University of Notre Dame.
8	Did that count towards it?
9	THE WITNESS: No. It needed to be a
10	24 by 7 channel. We called it a 24 by 7
11	turnaround. So it needed to a fully owned
12	program channel.
13	JUDGE STRICKLER: So am I correct,
14	that none of the programs that you mention on
15	page eight were those that qualified for the PIO
16	designation?
17	THE WITNESS: Correct.
18	JUDGE STRICKLER: Okay, thank you.
19	JUDGE FEDER: I'm just trying to get
20	a handle on how carry one, carry all works. So
21	suppose in a particular DMA there were four local
22	channels. One opts for must-carry. Does that

1	have anything to do with the carry one, carry all
2	rule?
3	THE WITNESS: Yes. So let's say we
4	decide to go into Philadelphia. I give notice to
5	every station in Philadelphia, and half of them
6	elect must-carry, that I must carry them, and
7	then the other half elects retrans, and then I
8	would negotiate.
9	JUDGE FEDER: But you must negotiate
10	with them under carry one, carry all?
11	THE WITNESS: Yes. There was a good
12	faith negotiation standard.
13	JUDGE FEDER: And if there's a
14	holdout?
15	THE WITNESS: Then I don't have to
16	carry them.
17	JUDGE FEDER: Okay. So one station
18	can't hold up going into the DMA by holding out?
19	THE WITNESS: Correct, yes.
20	JUDGE FEDER: All right, thank you.
21	JUDGE BARNETT: Any follow up
22	questions?

1	MR. OLANIRAN: No, Your Honor.
2	MR. MACLEAN: No.
3	JUDGE BARNETT: Thank you, Ms. Berlin.
4	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
5	(Witness excused.)
6	JUDGE BARNETT: It's time for our noon
7	recess. We will be at recess for one hour.
8	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
9	went off the record at 11:57 a.m. and resumed at
10	1:06 p.m.)
11	JUDGE BARNETT: Mr. Boydston, you may
12	call your first witness.
13	MR. BOYDSTON: Your Honor, Independent
14	Producers Group calls Raul Galaz.
15	WHEREUPON,
16	RAUL GALAZ
17	was called as a witness by Counsel for the
18	Independent Producers Group and, having been
19	first duly sworn, assumed the witness stand, was
20	examined and testified as follows:
21	MS. PLOVNICK: Before we get started
22	here, just for the record, MPAA has a motion to